REPORT

OF THE

PANEL ON HOSIERY INDUSTRY.

Government of India
Department of Industries & Supplies

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INTRODUCTION.

The Government of India in the Department of Planning & Development constituted a Panel to consider and make recommendations to them regarding the post-war development of the Hosiery Industry in India. The Panel consisted of the following members:—

Chairman

Sir Har Govind Misra, Kt., O.B.E.

Members

Mr. A.W. Tatlow.
Mr. W. Firth.
Mr. Fakhruddin.
Mr. A.K. Choudhuri.
Mr. H.R. Dhanda.

Secretary

Mr. A.S. Bhatnagar,
Asstt. Industrial Adviser.

Mr. M.H. Mahmood acted as the Secretary of the Panel upto the 12th October 1945.

II. The following general directive was issued by the Government of India to indicate the scope of the Panel and the procedure to be adopted by it.

GENERAL DIRECTIVE.

It is the function of panels to make recommendations to Government regarding the development of industries, both existing and new. These recommendations should be so framed as to enable Government to prepare a detailed phased plan for the five years following the cessation of hostilities, as the first stage of a 15-year plan of industrial development for the whole country.

2. In order to assist them to formulate recommendations panels will be supplied, as far as possible, with factual information prepared by the panel secretaries. In the case of new industries, the information will consist of a general survey of the industry and the importance of starting it in India, the availability of raw material, the power requirements, the demands of the Indian markets and the probabilities of exports. In the case of existing industries, the information will naturally be more comprehensive ; it will indicate in addition, the location of existing units, the types of goods produced, the total production under each category and the assistance, if any, given by Government. These items are to be regarded as illustrative and not exhaustive.

Government will give each panel, as a basis, for discussion, the provisional target to be aimed at in the first five-year period and wherever possible, of the target to be reached in 15 years.

3. The recommendations of the panels should cover the following points:—

(1) The scope and extent of development, including the type of products recommended.

(1-A) The estimated requirements of capital goods together with such details of those requirements as may be available in India and how much should be imported from abroad.

(2) Whether the industry should be under Government ownership either on grounds of national interest or because private capital is unlikely to take it up, and if so, whether it should be wholly or partly managed by Government.

(3) In the case of industries to be developed other than under State ownership, the capital required for such development, whether the whole of it is likely to be available by public investment and, if not, the extent to which Government assistance may be required.

(4) The extent to which technical advice from abroad may be necessary.

(4-A) The availability and the future requirements of technical personnel so as to obtain a clearer indication of the present shortcomings and future needs.

(5) The manner and the degree of co-operation with foreign firms considered necessary and desirable, both as regards capital and management.

(6) The location of the industry.

(7) The nature of the assistance required from Government in the form of protective duties, bounties, research grant, expert advice, etc.

(7-A) The relative incidence of the import duty on the finished goods in comparison with the duty on the raw materials from which they can be manufactured.

(8) If the industry is to be under private ownership and management, what controls. if any, should be exercised by Government.

(9) What should be the organisation of the different units of the industry, e.g., should there be an industrial association ? Would a cartel be desirable ?

(10) The stages by which the industry should be developed.

(11) Should the industry cater for the export market ?

(12) Should the industry be developed as in Japan, on the cottage industry basis and, if so, to what extent ?

4. Although, as stated above, the panels may recommend the grant of protection, it will not be their function to consider broad questions of international trade and commercial policy.

5. Joint meetings of the panels should be held, wherever necessary, to secure co-ordination particularly where the processes and the products of one industry are connected with those of another.

6. Some of the panels have been drawn broadly and it may be necessary to co-opt members for dealing with specific branches of the industry. Members may be co-opted by the Chairman in consultation with the Industrial Adviser.

7. Before submitting recommendations, panels should consult Provincial Industrial Committees, particularly in the matter of location of industry. They should also, where the circumstances of the case require it, consult Industrial Committees in States or State Governments/Durbars. The recommendations should be submitted to Government through the Industrial Adviser.

III. A preliminary note on the Indian Hosiery Industry prepared by the Secretary was circulated amongst the Panel members before the first meeting.

IV. The meetings of the Panel were held on the following dates :—

(*a*) First meeting held on the 19th October 1945 at New Delhi.

(*b*) Second meeting held on the 7th January 1946 at New Delhi.

(*c*) Third meeting held on the 26th February 1946 at New Delhi.

(*d*) Fourth meeting held on the 18th April 1946 at New Delhi.

(*e*) Joint meeting of the Panel with the representatives of Provincial and State Governments and their Industries Committees held on the 3rd June 1946 at New Delhi.

V. The Panel is grateful to the Chairman for his constant interest in the work of the Panel.

VI. In the end the Panel wishes to place on record its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Secretary, Mr. A.S. Bhatnagar whom the Panel considers to be a capable officer with unlimited zeal and enthusiasm for his work.

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HOSIERY INDUSTRY.

Growth of the Industry.

The hosiery industry has now been in existence in India for the last fifty years or so. Main centres of hosiery manufacture are in Bengal, the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bombay, Madras and some Indian states.

2. The growth of this industry in Bengal can be traced back to the early days of the Swadeshi movement, when some Bengali patriots made a crude venture of manufacturing socks by hand driven knitters. These products received an enthusiastic market and the venture slowly and steadily grew up into a medium sized industry. Various improvements notably in the use of power driven machines were effected and better quality goods were produced. It is estimated that in 1930 there were about 30 small factories with an average of 5 knitters each working in areas round about Calcutta. The total number of labourers employed in these factories was about 200. The main items of manufacture were plain knitted cotton vests from imported yarn.

3. The most important hosiery centres in the Punjab are Ludhiana, Lahore and Rawalpindi. The origin of the industry at Ludhiana dates back to the time when after a devastating famine in Kashmir, certain families in distress left their homes and settled in different parts of the Punjab. A number of these emigrants reached Ludhiana and with their traditional skill and artistic sense soon transformed the town into a growing centre of industry. Their women folk knew several arts including that of knitting socks on wooden or steel rods, and they laid the foundations of a craft which form a useful pastime for ladies has now developed into an important industry. It was in 1890, that this primitive organisation of hosiery knitting by the womenfolk was given up and machine knitting was introduced.

4. The next step forward was taken during the first World War when like many other indigenous industries, the hosiery industry also received its share of the war boom, which however did not prove to be an unmixed blessing. The industry was compelled to confine itself to the production of coarse khaki stockings for the military. It possessed neither adequate capital nor a sufficiently elastic organisation to adapt itself to meet the requirements of the military and to retain at the same time its normal markets in the country. The result was that while the production of stockings for the military was in full swing, the civil hosiery market was invaded by low priced knitted goods from Hong Kong and Japan. This proved to be a very disturbing factor and led to many serious difficulties in the development of the indigenous industry. The crisis after the last World War was responsible for the introduction of two important changes in the industry. Firstly the manufacturers who had till then confined their attention to foot-wear alone began to produce woollen sweaters and pullovers; and soon Ludhiana developed a brisk trade in this quality of goods. Secondly the Ludhiana manufacturers realised the shortcomings of hand worked knitters and installed power driven machinery. Whereas in 1927 there were only 2 power driven knitters out of 900 hosiery machines, in 1932, sixteen hosiery manufacturers of Ludhiana had mechanised their establishments. In 1941 the number of power driven factories in the district exceeded one hundred.

5. The hosiery industry is also firmly established in the United Provinces, Bombay and Madras. The hosiery factories in the United Provinces (mostly in Cawnpore) and Bombay are fewer in number but larger in size

while in Madras and Bengal the smaller factories are more numerous. The industry is also growing in some Indian States, such as Mysore, Indore Gwalior, Kapurthala etc.

6. During the depression following the 1st World War the industry passed through a period of hardship. Besides the effects of foreign competition the industry suffered in common with other industries by an alarming fall in the prices of manufactured goods. The prices fell by twentyfive to thirty-three percent as against a reducation of only fifteen percent in the price of yarns. The fall in the prices of finished hosiery goods was met by reducing the profits and increasing the efficiency. The depreciation of the Japanese yen also adversely affected the hosiery industry. This along with other advantages possesed by Japan in the supply of raw materials, efficient labour and up-to-date machinery gave Japanese hosiery a dominating position in the Indian markets. The revenue duty of thirty percent which had been levied on Japanese imports before 1934 was not found to be high enough to afford adequate protection to the Indian hosiery industry. Apart from these handicaps the Indian hosiery manufacturers suffered from several internal difficulties, which put extra burdens on them and worsened their position. Consequently the Indian hosiery manufacturers approached the Central Government for the grant of adequate protection against foreign competition. The demand was largely conceded in the Tariff Amendment Act of 1934 which for the first time afforded adequate protection to the hosiery industry against Japanese dumping. The Tariff Act was amended in 1936 to cover all branches of the hosiery industry. The tariff schedule for hosiery goods is given in Statement X attached to this report.

7. The present War, on account of the stoppage of imports chiefly from Japan, brightened the prospects of the industry ; but the shortage of yarns and the scarcity of hosiery machine needles for which the industry was dependent upon foreign supplies, did not allow the manufacturers to take full advantage of the position. In the case of manufacturers with whom the Supply Department had placed orders for the Defence Forces the difficulties were removed by that Department by supplying yarns and needles; but generally speaking the condition of the hosiery industry during this War has been any thing but satisfactory. The lesson to be learnt from the difficulties experienced during this War is that in order to ensure the future of the industry India must be made self-sufficient in regard to her requirements of hosiery machine needles and yarns.

Present organisation of the industry :—

8. The hosiery industry is carried on in India in varying units. Some of the large textile mills have separate hosiery sections and produce knitted goods on power driven machines. There are also some fairly large sized hosiery factories employing power driven knitters. The industry is also being run on cottage industry basis in several parts of the country and a very large number of cottage workers are engaged in it. The factories work regularly while the work of the cottage workers is mostly seasonal.

9. The hosiery industry can be classified as cotton, woollen, silk and artificial silk, according to the type of yarn used in the manufacture of knitted goods.

Cotton hosiery :—

10. Cotton hosiery goods are manufactured in Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, Madras and several Indian States. This branch of the industry accounts for over eighty-five percent of the total consumption of yarn by the hosiery industry in India and is easily the most important. The Madura Mills in Madras Province are the most important producers of cotton hosiery yarn, and very little foreign yarn and that of only very high counts, is used. The main items of manufacture are socks, stockings, underewear, outerwear etc. In addition to local production, large quantities of cotton hosiery goods are imported. Statements I to IV give the import figures of cotton hosiery goods in the country during various pre-war years. The total value of goods imported in 1937-38 was Rs. 29 lakhs and in 1940-41 was Rs. 17.8 lakhs Japan was the chief exporter of hosiery goods to India and in 1937-38 exported cotton hosiery goods worth Rs. 25 lakhs.

Woollen hosiery :—

11. The Woollen hosiery industry is of more recent origin. The largest output of woollen hosiery comes from the Punjab where the growth of this branch of the industy was greatly facilitated by the import of cheap marino yarn from Japan. The industry has also fairly well established itself in Cawnpore, Bombay and Calcutta. The Indian woollen hosiery industry is uptil now dependent upon imported foreign yarn which factor has been greatly responsible for its restricted growth during the present War. According to figures given in the Sea-Borne Trade of India the average annual imports of woollen yarn for hosiery and knitting for the quinquennium 1935-36 to 1939-40 amounted to Rs. 23 lakhs out of which the average share of Japan was about Rs. 15 lakhs. The value of imports of woollen hosiery goods in India in 1937-38 was Rs. 13.97 lakhs and in 1940-41 was Rs. 5.8 lakhs (Statements VI & VII).

Silk hosiery :—

12. The silk hosiery industry also depended for its supply of yarn from Japan. It is estimated that about ninety-five percent of the silk yarn consumed in India by the silk hosiery industry was imported from Japan. Some silk yarn is produced in Kashmir, Mysore and Bengal, but the quality has so far not been suitable for the manufacture of hosiery goods. The production of silk yarn suitable for hosiery industry is therefore the first step necessary for the maintenance and expansion of the silk hosiery industry. The main items of manufacture are socks and stockings. In addition to indigenous production silk socks and stockings worth Rs. 1.24 lakhs were imported in the year 1937-38 (Statement VIII).

Artificial silk hosiery :—

13 The advent of artificial silk brought a transformation in the activities of the hosiery manufacturers throughout the world. The Indian industry also partly switched on to the manufacture of artificial silk goods. Like the silk hosiery industry, this branch of the industry is also dependent upon imported yarn. No artificial silk yarn is manufactured in India at present but it is hoped that this industry will be started in the post-war period, when it will be able to meet the requirements of the artificial silk hosiery industry. Total imports of artificial silk hosiery goods in 1937-38 amounted to Rs. 8.12 lakhs out of which Japan claimed a share of no less than Rs. 6.59 lakhs (Statement IX).

Post-war production target :—

14. Hosiery is often defined as a common man's garment. With the rise in the standard of living and increase in the purchasing power of the people, the demand of hosiery goods is bound to increase rapidly in the post-war period. The Panel strongly feels that the present production of hosiery goods in the country falls far short of the consumption. With improvement, of quality, better standardisation of products and cheaper costs of production hosiery wear will gain great popularity amongst the masses.

15. The Panel recommends the following annual production target for hosiery goods in India during the next five year period.

ANTICIPATED PRODUCTION IN 1951.

Type of garment	Annual production target in 1951	Quantity of yarn required
1. Underwear	600 million pieces (including 200 million pieces for export)	150 million lbs. @ about 4 ozs. per garment.
2. Outerwear including neck-wear head-wear etc.	100 million pieces (including 33 million pieces for export)	37½ million lbs. @ about 6 ozs. per garment.
3. Foot-wear including socks, stockings etc.	50 million pairs (including 17 million pairs for export)	4 million lbs. @ about 1 lb. per dozen pairs.

The broad basis of calculation adopted is that on an average the consumption of under-wear in the post-war period will be one piece per capita. The Panel feels that Indian industry will be able to meet the entire requirements of the country and no imports of hosiery goods will be necessary in the post-war period.

16. The Panel is of the opinion that the percentage of cotton, woollen and artificial silk or rayon hosiery goods in the proposed expansion of production may be estimated as follows :—

ANTICIPATED PERCENTAGE OF COTTON WOOLLEN AND RAYON HOSIERY.

Type of garment.	Anticipated % of cotton hosiery.	Anticipated % of woollen hosiery.	Anticipated % of rayon & staple fibre hosiery (including silk).
1. Under-wear	80	10	10
2. Outer-wear	60	40	—
3. Foot-wear	70	20	10

Hosiery yarn :—

17. The main raw material required by the industry is the hosiery yarn. In the pre-war period yarn used for woollen, silk and artificial silk hosiery was all imported mainly from Japan. Cotton yarn was manufactured in the country except the very finer counts, which was imported. During the war there

was an acutes carcity of hosiery yarn in the country and consequently the hosiery industry suffered a lot. It is also feared that in the post-war period, the Indian hosiery industry may not be able to get its requirements of cotton hosiery yarn from the textile mills for the following reasons :—

(i) tendency of the Indian textile mills to consume their yarn production in their own weaving sections.

(ii) present policy of the Provincial Governments to divert yarn to hand loom weavers.

The Panel is, threfore, strongly of the opinion that the Government should keep in view the requirements of the hosiery industry when allocating spinning plants, for cotton, woollen and worsted yarn. The production of woollen and worsted yarn suitable for the hosiery industry should be encouraged and developed in the country. It is also felt that in order to develop the use of artificial silk hosiery goods, early steps should be taken to establish the artificial silk or rayon yarn industry in India.

Hosiery machinery (Knitting machines) :—

18. In the beginning hosiery machines were imported from the United States of America, United Kingdom and the Continent, but later Japan entered the field and Japanese hosiery machines, which were comparatively cheaper, gained popularity. Due to the stoppage of imports during this War and over-strain on the existing machines, on account of military contracts, most of the hosiery machines installed in the country have worn out and require immediate replacement. The Panel strongly recommends that Government should allow a free import of knitting machines sewing, dyeing and finishing equipment, mercerisation plants, sewing thread, hosiery needles, fabricating machinery, high speed winding machines for winding hosiery yarn, sinkers and other small accessories required by the industry. It is understood that the imports of hosiery needles and hosiery goods have been included in the open general license list. The Panel strongly recommends that the import of knitting machines should also be included in this list.

19. It is estimated that for the proposed post-war expansion of hosiery goods production in India, the number of knitting machines required will be as follows :—

Type of garment.	No. of knitting machines required to reach anticipated production.	No. of machines to be imported.
1. Under-wear	10,000	9,500
2. Outer-wear	5,000	4,500
3. Foot-wear	1,500 including auxiliary machines such as rib tops, looper machines etc.	1,500

20. The Panel is of the opinion that modern types of knitting machines perfected in foreign countries producing specialised knitted goods should be introduced in this country. With this in view, the Panel recommends that Government should provide facilities to prospective purchasers of hosiery machinery to visit United Kingdom, the United States of America and other foreign countries who may be allowed to export machinery, for the purchase of most up-to-date plants.

Hosiery needles :—

The hosiery needle is the most vital component of hosiery machinery and it is a surprising fact that India does not possess even a single needle manufacturing plant. During the war, there was an acute scarcity of hosiery needles in the country. A needle which was selling at 6 pies per piece in the per-war days fetched Rs. 3/- during this period. It is essential that in the post-war period, the Indian hosiery industry should not remain dependent upon foreign supplies of this most vital component. The Panel, therefore, strongly recommends that early steps should be taken to establish needle manufacturing plants in the country. Industrialists desirous of putting up such plants should be given all encouragement and facilities by the Government. The Panel also feels that possibilities of manufacfuring knitting machines in the country should be explored.

Capital goods :—

22. It is estimated that for the proposed expansion in production the hosiery industry will require capital goods worth about Rs. 10 crores during the next five year period.

Reparations from enemy countries :—

23. The Panel feels that if, as it is believed likely to be the case, any share of the plants existing in enemy countries should fall to India's share, the requirements of the hosiery industry should be kept in view. Although we are fully aware that adaptations have been made to Japanese machinery whereby they have been kept in production, it is felt that good use can be made in this country of Japanese heavy production machinery for the manufacture of hosiery needles and knitting machines. It is interesting to note that the wire needles which are used in English and American knitting machines do not fit the Japanese knitters. It is a known fact that a majority of knitters installed in India today are of Japanese make which use plate needles of various types. The fact that Japan will not be able to export these needles for the coming few years, further fortifies India's urgent demand for Japanese heavy machinery for the hosiery industry. The Panel strongly suggests that the Government should insist for at least one Japanese plant for the manufacture of hosiery needles. In this connection the Panel also recommends that one or two hosiery manufacturers preferably with technical knowledge should be included in the Government technical missions which are being sent to enemy countries.

Location of Industry:—

24. The Panel is of the opinion that apart from the general principles laid down in the Government's statement on industrial policy, no other factors should govern the future location of hosiery factories in India.

Prosp ects of export trade:—

25. The Panel is strongly of the opinion that there are extremely bright prospects for the export of the Indian hosiery products in the post-war periord. Full advantage should be taken of the elimination of Japan from the export trade field for at least the coming few years. The Panel feels that Government should provide all facilities such as reduction of railway freights, shipping facilites etc., for creating a profitable export trade in hosiery goods with Middle East, Far East and other adjoining countries.

Future structure of the industry :—

26. The Panel feels that the hosiery industry should be entirely owned by private enterprise. The Panel is of the opinion that the necessary capital required for the projected expansion of the hosiery industry would be forthcoming. It is estimated that during the first five years of the post-war development plan a sum of nearly Rs. 20 crores will be required by this industry.

Foreign co-operation :—

27. The Panel feels that the hosiery industry does not require any foreign co-operation both as regards capital and management.

Protection :—

28. The Panel is of the opinion that the present rate of tariff granted to the industry should be continued.

Government controls : —

29. The Panel feels that there should be no Government controls for the development of this industry except those which may form part of the general industrial policy of the Government.

Research Grant : —

30. The Penel recommends that a separate research section should be attached to the Cotton Technological Laboratory, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, for tackling research problems of the Indian hosiery industry. An adequate grant should be sanctioned for this purpose. The Government should also give annual grants to the existing hosiery institutes at Ludhiana (Punjab), Cawnpore (U.P.) and Serampur (Bengal), where facilities for traning of technical personnel for this industry already exist.

Development on cottage industry basis :—

31. The Panel considers that the existing cottage industry system may be suitably adjusted with the aid of co-operative organisations and with the introduction of improved appliances and machinery for the development of this industry in the near future. When Government electrification plans mature and cheap electric power is available in the rural and urban areas and where cheap hydal power is already obtainable, this industry can in fact thrive on a cottage industry basis.

Industrial Association : —

32. The Panel strongly recommends that hosiery manufacturers should form themselves into an association for the development of this industry particularly with regard to fixing specifications and grades of products for internal and export markets. The Panel does not favour a cartel for this industry.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The Panel recommends the following production target for hosiery goods during the next five-year period.

Type of garment.	Annual production target in 1951	Quantity of yarn required.
1. Underwear	600 million pieces (including 200 million pieces for export)	150 million lbs. @ about 4 ozs. per garment.
2. Outerwear including neck-wear, head-wear etc.	100 million pieces (including 33 million pieces for export)	37½ million lbs. @ about 6 ozs. per garment.
3. Foot-wear including socks, stockings etc.	50 million pairs (including 17 million pairs for export).	4 million lbs. @ about 1 lb. per dozen pairs.

2. Regarding the question of supply of yarn for the hosiery industry, the Panel recommends that the Government should keep in view the requirements of the hosiery industry when allocating spinning plants, for cotton woollen and worsted yarn.

3. The Panel recommends that the Government should allow a free import of knitting machines, sewing dyeing and finishing equipment, mercerisation plants, sewing thread, hosiery needles, fabrication machinery, high speed winding machines for winding hosiery yarn, sinkers and other small accessories required by the industry.

4. The Panel recommends that early steps should be taken to establish factories for the manufacture of hosiery needles and knitting machines in India.

5. The Panel feels that if, as it is believed likely to be the case, any share of the plants existing in enemy countries should fall to India's share, the requirements of the hosiery industry should be kept in view.

6. Regarding location of industry, the Panel is of the opinion that apart from the general principles laid down in the Government's statement on industrial policy, no other factors should govern the future location of hosiery factories in India.

7. The Panel feels that there are extremely bright prospects for the export of Indian hosiery goods.

8. The Panel recommends that the hosiery industry should be entirely owned by private enterprise.

9. The Panel recommends that the present rate of tariff granted to the industry should be continued.

10. The Panel recommends that there should be no Government controls for the development of this industry except those which may form part of the general industrial policy of the Government.

11. The Pannel recommends that a separate research section should be attached to the Cotton Technological Laboratory, India General Cotton Committee, Bombay for tachling research problems of the industry. An adequate grant should be sanctioned for this purpose. The Government should also give annual grants to the existing hosiery institute at Ludhiana (Punjab). Cawnpore (U.P.), Serampore (Bengal) where facilities for training of technical personnel for this industry already exist.

12. The Panel considers that the existing cottage induetry system may be suitably adjusted with the aid of co-operative organisations and with the introduction of improved appliances and machinery for the development of this industry in the near future. When Government electrification plans nature and cheap electric power is available in the rural and urban areas and where cheap hydal power is already obtainable, this industry can in fact thrive on a cottage industry basis.

13. The Panel strongly recommends that hosiery manufacturers should form themselves into an association for the development of this industry particularly with regard to fixing specifications and grades of products for internal and export markets.

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H.G. Misra, Chairman.
A.W. Tatlow.
W. Firth.
Fakhruddin.
A.K. Choudhuri.
H.R. Dhanda
Member.

A. S. Bhatnagar Secretary.

STATEMENT NO. I., SHOWING IMPORTS OF HOSIERY (COTTON) WITH PRICES (KNITTED FABRICS).

	QUANTITY IN lbs.					VALUE IN Rs.				
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
United Kingdom (including Channel Islands)	5,372	7,046	6,424	8,661	5,012	9,039	12,214	11,679	20,432	15,579
Buarma.	—	9,925	—	2,205	1	...	8,196	—	8,896	9
Oth er British Possessions.	...	—	2,705	752	...	...	...	4,785	1,239	...
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE.	5,372	16,971	9,129	11,618	5,013	9,039	20,410	16,464	30,567	15,588
Japan.	8,085	23,097	22,459	44,277	32,939	6,050	22,011	21,563	56,515	54,058
Other Foreign Countries ...	251	82	879	2,463	2,225	228	110	3,489	4,233	3,709
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES. ...	8,336	23,179	23,338	46,740	35,164	6,278	22,121	25,052	60,748	57,767
Share of Bengal. ...	3,514	19,041	11,275	9,778	5,132	4,891	22,110	17,132	14,616	10,681
Share of Bombay...	9,864	20,963	20,781	46,491	34,602	9,974	20,244	23,508	70,770	59,614
Share of Sind. ...	20	82	—	89	—	11	110	—	149	—
Share of Madras. ...	310	64	411	2,000	443	441	67	876	5,780	3,060
TOTAL. ...	13,708	40,150	32,467	58,358	40,177	15,317	42,531	41,516	91,315	73,355

STATEMENT NO. II. SHOWING IMPORTS OF HOSIERY (COTTON). STOCKINGS & SOCKS.

	QUANTITY IN DOZ.					VALUE IN Rs.				
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	Doz. Pairs	Doz. Pairs	Doz. Pairs	Doz. pairs	Doz. pairs					
United Kingdom (including Channel Islands) ...	6,035	6,567	5,010	4,270	1,718	35,269	30,563	25,467	26,672	17,230
Hongkong ...	14,408	36,512	3,388	7,315	6,009	15,012	28,500	2,889	4,996	7,775
Commonwealth of Australia ...	...	1	562	3	8	...	7	5,292	18	76
Other British Possessions ...	17	917	1,952	413	2,750	25	1,484	2,523	565	4,843
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE ...	20,460	43,997	10,912	12,001	10,485	50,306	60,554	36,171	32,251	29,924
Germany ...	8,331	4,845	5,494	1,671	...	63,015	37,528	40,312	13,380	...
Czechoslovakia ...	3,163	72,659	48,301	93,688	...	2,498	26,573	14,213	18,527	...
Japan ...	526,295	802,838	...	333,011	151,384	508,300	938,886	421,715	305,789	230,439
China (exclusive of Hongkong & Macao)	14,269	1,324	1,488	12,314	133,632	8,752	1,349	1,382	13,446	175,500
United States of America Via. Atlantic Coast	8,598	7,672	6,941	3,843	6,781	47,886	44,704	40,803	24,416	49,589
,, Pacific ,,	..	—	...	—	...	..	2	...	...	...
Other Foreign Countries ...	190	241	129	260	76	1,023	1,537	1,046	1,673	498
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES ...	560,846	889,579	459,539	444,787	291,873	631,474	10,50,579	519,471	377,231	456,026

STATEMENT NO. II. SHOWING IMPORTS OF HOSIERY (COTTON). STOCKINGS & SOCKS.

	QUANTITY IN DOZ.					VALUE IN RS				
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	Doz. Pairs	Doz. Pairs	Doz. Pairs	Doz. Pairs	Doz. Pairs					
Share of Bengal ...	233,228	387,128	166,718	181,610	91,320	250,379	397,532	137,558	110,520	156,805
Share of Bombay ...	221,036	371,350	214,837	190,252	167,545	288,481	495,636	313,051	209,122	263,221
Share of Sind ...	98,611	171,481	82,863	82,632	41,252	109,013	212,454	98,240	87,006	604,175
Share of Madras ...	2,742	3,617	6,033	2,294	2,241	1,808	5,511	6,793	2,834	1,749
Share of Burma ...	25,689	...	...	...	...	32,099	...	...	...	...
Dozen Pairs lbs. ...	581,306	933,576	470,451	456,788	302,358	681,780	11,11,133	555,642	409,482	485,950
TOTAL ...	416,339	667,125	286,081	237,664	206,094					

STATEMENT No. III. SHOWING IMPORTS OF HOSIERY (COTTON) Under Wear.

UNDERWEAR.	QUANTITY IN DOZ.					VALUE IN Rs.				
	1936-37 Doz.	1937-38 Doz.	1938-39 Doz.	1939-40 Doz.	1940-41 Doz.	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
United Kingdom (including Channel Islands.)	5,857	4,220	3,231	3,469	2,629	43,928	31,935	23,828	34,013	30,049
Aden and Dependencies.	...	...	...	...	1,499	...	...	...	...	5,453
Burma.	...	5,771	14,983	3,518	26,107	...	27,603	72,161	24,432	1,75,622
Hongkong.	8,571	271	380	747	665	51,527	2,564	3,122	6,573	8,145
Other British Possessions.	1,243	214	42	1,022	5	4,932	1,225	87	3,038	44
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE.	15,671	10,476	18,636	8,756	30,905	1,00,387	63,327	99,108	68,056	2,19,313
Germany.	3,236	2,087	746	289	...	31,238	14,266	9,705	4,237	...
Japan.	8,96,751	5,39,423	3,49,694	1,95,716	2,28,240	17,80,293	11,06,937	6,98,273	3,53,993	5,89,983
China (Exclusive of Hongkong & Macao.)	1,055	465	408	1,964	1,245	8,281	1,983	2,230	3,918	7,200
United States of America										
Via. Atlantic Coast.	539	795	379	820	1,530	4,805	7,309	4,233	8,970	19,160
„ Pacific „	...	...	...	430	426	...	...	...	5,754	5,972
Other Foreign Countries.	72	84	147	12	6	269	1,402	718	344	83
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	9,01,653	5,42,854	3,51,374	1,99,231	2,31,447	18,24,886	11,31,897	7,15,159	3,77,216	6,22,398

STETEMENT No. III. SHOWING IMPORTS OF HOSIERY (COTTON) Under Wear.

UNDERWEAR.	QUANTITY IN DOZ.					VALUE IN Rs.				
	1936-37 Doz.	1937-38 Doz.	1938-39 Doz.	1939-40 Doz.	1940-41 Doz.	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Share of Bengal ...	3,42,458	1,97,673	1,33,956	41,930	1,10,705	7,23,894	4,69,105	3,39,454	1,48,777	4,84,065
Share of Bombay ...	1,60,584	2,47,133	1,05,475	80,367	90,066	2,48,075	4,39,880	2,07,566	1,27,039	1,98,592
Share of Sind. ...	1,19,845	97,552	1,15,329	85,455	60,734	2,29,671	2,63,302	2,36,645	1,67,070	1,54,917
Share of Madras ...	9,387	10,972	15,250	235	847	16,593	22,937	30,692	2,386	4,137
Share of Burma. ...	2,85,050	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	7,07,040	—	...	...	...
Total.....Doz.	9,17,324	5,53,330	3,70,010	2,07,987	2,62,352	19,25,273	11,95,224,	8,14,357	4,45,272	8,41,711
Lbs.	17,27,451	8,91,947	6,12,133	3,26,510	4;81,977	...	—	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. IV SHOWING IMORTS OF HOSIERY (COTTON) OTHER SORTS.

	QUANTITY. IN lbs.					VALUE IN Rs.				
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
United Kingdom (including Channel Islands).	...	...	...	...	...	32,544	34,947	49,612	42,438	36,012
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,841	46,228	68,925	89,493
Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...	12,559	50	1,663	5,363	434
Other British Possessions	...	...	...	...	...	127	752	657	1,288	40
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	...	...	...	...	...	45,230	96,590	98,160	118.014	125,979
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	2,880	5,883	6,021	5,931	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	596,256	440,680	218,387	150,140	235,329
United States of America Via. Atlamtic	...	...	...	...	..	2,653	6,994	15,520	20,084	16,221
United States of America Via. Pacific Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	172	705	531
Other Foreign Countries.	...	...	...	...	...	1,782	5,400	3,275	1,436	3,098
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	...	...	...	...	...	603.571	458,964	243,375	178,296	255,179
Share of Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	218,579	329,896	138,201	184,999	109,398
Share of Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	126,522	197,478	187,008	102,538	261,838
Share of Sind	...	...	...	...	...	18,110	1,681	...	...	28
Share of Madras	...	...	...	...	...	6,687	26,499	16,326	8,773	9,894
Share of Burma	...	...	...	...	...	278,903	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	648,801	555,554	341,535	296,310	381,158

STATEMENT No. V. SHOWING GENERAL EXPORTS OF HOSIEY (COTTON).

	QUANTITY.					VALUE IN Rs.				
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Aden & Dependencies	...	...	...	...	...	7,580	5,891	3,000	3,250	687
Ceylon ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	725	898	2,017	41,154
Burma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,484	64,612	4,55,091	2,99,194
Sierra Leone ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,620	450	500	11,695
Gold Coast (including British Mandated Territory of Togoland. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450	...	5,300	10,850
Nigeria (including British Mandated Territory of Cameroons. ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,012	1,310	4,940	15,890	52,090
Kenya Colony ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380	8,255	3,510	13,573	77,197
Tanganyika Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	2,850	2,000	11,749
Nyasaland Protectorate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,075
Canada Via. Atlantic Coast. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,240	...	...	...
British West India Islands. (Excluding Bahamos) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,019
Other British Possessions. ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,676	9,385	8,617	12,997	21,832
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE.	...	...	...	...	...	21,652	73,460	88,877	5,10,618	5,39,542

STATEMENT No. V. SHOWING GENERAL EXPORTS OF HOSIEY (COTTON).

	QUANTITY					VALUE IN Rs.				
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Germany ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,345	...
Portuguese East Africa ...	...	..	...	...	...	10,125	30,610	17,740	440	4,144
Other Foreign Countries ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,692	6,776	3,230	6,038	4,361
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	...	...	...	...	...	16,817	37,386	20,970	13,823	8,490
Share of Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	720	17,139	65,929	4,37,129	2,83,974
Share of Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	32,425	91,553	42,407	82,277	2,05,669
Share of Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,220	1,465	850	2,444	4,305
Share of Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	689	661	2,581	54,674
Share of Burma. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	38,469	1,10,846	1,09,847	5,24,441	5,48,022

STATEMENT NO. VI. SHOWING IMPORTS OF HOSIERY WOOLLEN KNITTED APPAREL.

	QUANTITY.					VALUE IN Rs.				
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1336-37	1937-38	1938-39	193-9-40	1940-41
	in. lbs.	in. lbs.	in. lbs.	in. lb	In. lbs.					
United Kingdom including Channel Islands.	45,895	29,795	46,840	26,927.	17,162	2,16,457	1,83,222	2,49,975	1,74,271	1,6,860
Burma —	—	13,882	...	516	199	..	34,283	...	1,682	452
Hongkong ...	2,701	...	21	192	323	5,356	...	47	557	1,206
Other Brititish Possessions.	227	308	344	451	573	226	524	649	838	3,654
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE ...	48,823	43,985	47,205	28,086	18,257	2,22,039	2,18,029	2,50,671	1,77,348	1,42,172
Germany ...	2,680	3,655	3,454	1,020	...	18,743	22,918	25,240	9,015	...
Japan ...	3,03,585	2,10,856	2,15,405	1,58,624	56,804	7,68,230	6,29,124	6,31,315	4,16,232	2,27,593
China (exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao).	264	561	334	3,097	1,049	347	1,185	833	5,304	3,621
Other Foreign Countries.	904	609	1,329	1,046	940	2,293	2,250	5,490	4,143	6,118
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	3,07,433	2,15,681	2,20,522	1,63,787	58,793	7,89,613	6,55,477	6,62,878	4,34,694	2,37,332
Share of Bengal ...	1,36,922	1,61,438	1,45,621	87,366	33,910	3,63,472	5,27,806	4,76,892	2,67,526	1,62,746
Share of Bombay ...	67,139	67,993	93,708	65,184	35,799	2,28,180	2,40,412	3,30,209	2,30,315	179,555
Share of Sind ...	26,193	29,658	27,589	37,401	6,674	77,013	1,02,860	1,02,646	1,04,184	32,000
Share of Madras ...	1,110	577	809	1,922	667	3,064	2,428	3,802	10,017	5,203
Share of Burma ...	1,24,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
TOTAL ..	3,56,256	2,59,666	2,67,727	1,91,873	77,050	10,11,652	8,73,506	9,13,549	6,12,042	2,79,504

STATEMENT VII SHOWING IMPORTS OF HOSIERY (WOOL) AND OTHER SORTS.

	QUANTITY IN LBS.					VALUE IN Rs.				
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
United Kingdom (including Channel Islands.) ...	70,974	78,483	76,697	50,386	21,226	3,11,222	3,86,215	3,60,904	2,59,966	1,66,511
Burma. —	..	3,920	1,213	698	...	...	12,147	2,700	1,927	...
Other British Possessions. ...	70	3	702	24	399	316	15	1,648	46	2,870
Total British Empire.	71,044	82,406	78,612	51,108	21,625	3,11,538	3,98,377	3,65,252	2,61,939	1,69,381
Japan. ...	38,395	33,913	20,389	27,517	7,035	1,23,826	1,22,119	61,475	87,478	31,474
Other Foreign Countries. ...	440	577	1,034	1,477	37	1,948	3,520	6,991	6,692	408
Total Foreign Countries. ...	38,835	34,490	21,423	28,994	7,072	1,25,774	1,25,639	68,466	94,170	31,882
Share of Bengal ...	27,182	31,030	29,109	15,917	8,057	1,12,999	1,34,244	1,28,503	81,547	58,254
Share of Bombay ..	41,033	43,706	35,811	37,673	14,272	1,46,978	1,87,747	1,41,647	1,54,125	89,175
Share of Sind. ...	39,326	39,545	32,960	25,200	5,354	1,65,318	1,87,383	1,51,577	1,12,134	45,172
Share of Madras.	2,045	2,615	2,155	1,312	1,014	10,319	14,642	11,991	8,303	8,662
Share of Burma. ...	293	...	...	...	...	1,698	...	...	...	...
TOTAL. ..	109,879	116,896	100,035	80,102	28,697	4,37,312	524,016	433,718	356,109	201,263

STATEMENT No. VIII SHOWING IMPORTS OF HOISERY (SILK.)

Hoisery-Socks & Stockings made Chiefly of Silk.	QUANTITY 1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	VALUE IN Rs. 1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.						
United Kingdom- (including	=Doz. Pair	=Doz. Pair	=Doz. Pair	=Doz. Pair	=Doz. Pair					
hennel Islands),	1,473	2,048	1,652	1,401	1,220	19,477	34,072	27,441	22,685	26,343
	= 1,428	= 2,092	= 1,901	= 1,435	= 1,124					
anada Via. Atlantic Coast.	236	382	130	768	538					
	= 232	= 441	169	= 651	= 559	3,822	7,616	3,371	12,843	12,580
	61	...	7	3	6					
Other British- Possessions.	= 23	...	7	= 3	= 18	448	...	81	23	592
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE.	1,770	2,430	1,789	2,172	1,764					
	= 1,683	2,533	= 2,077	= 2,089	= 1,701	23,747	41,688	30,593	33,555	39,515
Germany.	497	636	89	16	...	2,674	6,594	1,256	137	...
	= 231	= 642	= 124	17						
Czechoslovakia.	1,589	1,273	1,301	534	...	6,458	9,111	10,937	8,377	...
	= 794	= 2,034	= 7,774	= 1,812	...					
Japan.	1,202	802	356	60	118	6,199	8,595	3,849	1,097	3,523
	= 1,664	= 913	= 344	= 89	= 191					
United States of America	4,285	3,438	3,146	3,225	3,707	66,845	58,504	47,104	53,591	66,956
Via. Atlantic Coast	= 4,430	= 3,676	= 2,910	= 3,187	= 3,812					
" Pacific "	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	4,587
Other Foreign Countries.	117	20	164	20	452	1,182	453	784	213	2,822
	143	13	123	21	543	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	7,690	6,169	5,056	3,855	4,418	83,358	83,257	63,930	63,415	77,888
	= 7,262	= 7,278	= 11,275	= 5,126	= 4,753					

STATEMENT No. VIII SHOWING IMPORTS OF HOISERY (SILK.) (Contd.)

Hoisery-Socks & Stockings made Chiefly of Silk.	QUANTITY					VALUE IN Rs.				
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Share of Bengal.	4,587	3,982	3,249	2,071	1,948	44,778	48,076	42,388	36,747	44,303
	= 3,698	= 4,990	= 9,758	= 3,480	= 2,227					
Share of Bombay.	2,92,943	= 3,101	2,808	2,186	2,824	35,733	51,225	39,546	34,678	49,755
	= 3,383	= 3,320	= 2,761	= 2,142	= 3,111					
	920	1,500	510	1,279	1,086	13,211	25,359	8,560	20,240	14,710
Share of Sind.	= 856	= 1,482	= 554	= 1,119	= 755					
	23	16	278	491	324	139	285	4,329	7,305	8,635
Share of Madras.	= 19	= 19	= 279	= 474	= 361					
Share of Burma.	987	...	=	...	...	10,244	...	...	...	...
	= 989	...	...	...	...					
TOTAL	9,460	8,599	6,845	6,027	6,182	107,105	124,945	94,823	98,970	117,403
	= 8,945	= 9,811	= 13,352	= 7,215	= 6,454					

STATEMENT NO. IX. SHOWING IMPORTS OF HOSIERY (ARTIFICIAL SILK)

Hosiery—Socks and Stockings made entirely of Artificial Silk.	QUANTITY.					VALUE IN Rs.				
	1936-37	1937-38	1838-39	1939-40	1940-41	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	lbs. Doz. Pairs	lbs. Doz. Pairs	lbs. Doz. Pairs	lbs. Doz. Pairs						
United Kingdom including inChannel Islands.	6,695 = 6,395	8,169 = 7,537	5,363 = 5,430	4,140 = 4,381	5,460 4,681	33,819	41,011	28,391	23,769	37,186
Other British Empire	593 = 585	2,355 = 1,751	354 = 484	81 = 55	1,111 = 1,501	640	4,329	1,363	156	3,9583
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE.	7.288 6,980	10,464 9,288	5,717 5,914	4,221 4,436	6,571 6,182	34,459	45.340	29,754	23,925	41,139
Germany ...	3,160 = 2,482	3,438 = 3,188	1,235 = 1,200	368 = 296	...	20,474	24,996	10,355	2,681	...
Czechoslovakia ..	1,881 = 1,303	14,233 13,841	4,559 1,911	2,558 5,545	...	11,151	57,767	13,111	10,478	...
Japan ...	145,667 = 188,036	=382,747 =538,559	= 188,063 = 252,137	102,860 = 143,489	32,725 = 46,313	228,668	659,453	978	153.978	76,640
China (exclusive of Hongkong & Macao	4 = 2	20 = 27	84 = 102	1,922 = 2,532	14,906 28,410	10	108	250	4,198	40,584
United States of America Via. Atlantic Coast ...	1,477 1,316	3,442 = 3,050	2,256 = 1,999	2,006 = 1,595	3,983 = 3,916	10.654	22,939	14,092	12,737	31,000
Via. Pacific Coast	... =	2 = 2	.. =	57 = 8	...	...	15	...	57	...
Other Foreign Countries ...	176 = 140	387 = 369	249 = 280	458 = 609	...	844	2,134	922	1,638	..
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIE ...	152,365 = 193,279	404,269 = 559,036	196,446 = 257,629	110,179 = 154,078	51,614 = 78,639	271,801	767,412	297,708	185,767	148,224

STATEMENT NO. IX. SHOWING IMPORTS OF HOSIERY (ARTIFICIAL SILK) (Contd.)

Hosiery—Socks and Stockings made entirely of Artificial Silk.	QUANTITY.					VALUE IN Rs.				
	136-37	137-38	138-39	139-40	140 41	136-37	137-38	138-39	139-40	140-41
Share of Bengal ...	84,119	200,184	103,629	59,627	25,786	129,196	358,612	150.950	113,385	84,790
	= 101,714	= 260,435	= 133,847	= 86,106	= 45,292					
Share of Bombay ...	55,253	172,996	69,921	33,940	23,471	128,839	365,166	128.644	63,705	78,717
	= 72,727	= 252,220	= 92,455	= 43,161	= 26,517					
Share of Sind ...	16,349	40,210	27,272	20,525	8,729	37,905	85,728	44,288	30,670	23,538
	= 21,118	= 54,442	= 35,723	29,003	= 12,657					
Share of Madras ...	664	1,343	1,341	308	199	1,954	3,246	3,580	1,932	2,318
	= 726	1,227	= 1,518	244	= 355					
Share of Burma ..	= 3.268	...	...	...	...	8,366	...	...	...	...
	3,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	159,653	414,733	202,163	114,400	58,185	306,260	812,752	327,462	209,692	189,363
	200,259	= 568,324	= 263.547	= 158,514	= 84.821					

STATEMENT NO. X SHOWING IMPORT TARIFF ON HOSIERY.

Year.		Name of Articles.	Tariff Values.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if article manufacture of U. K.	Br. Colony.
1934 Jan.	A.	Cottonn Hosiery	Ad. Valorem.	25 Percent	...	...
	B.	Woollen Hosiery	,,	35 Percent	25 Percent.	...
1934 May.	A.	(i) Cotton hosiery, the following mainly, Cotton undervests, knitted or woven & Cotton Socks or Stockings	,,	25 Percent or -/12/- per lb. which ever is higher.	...	...
		(ii) Cotton knitted fabrics.	,,	50 Percent or -/12/- per lb. whichever is higher.	...	...
		(iii) Cotton hosiery etc., not otherwise specified.	,,	35 Percent.	25 Percent.	25 Percent.
	B.	Woollen Hosiery & woollen knitted apparel that is to say all hosiery & knitted apparel containing not less than 15% of woollen by weight.	,,	35 Percent or Rs. 1-2-0 per lb. whichever is higher.	25 Percent.	...

NATURE OF DUTY.

Year.	Name of Articles.	Tariff Values.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if article manufacture of U. K.	Preferential rate of duty if article manufacture of Br. Colony.
1935 Jan.	A. (i) Cotton hosiery the following namely, Cotton undervests, knittled or woven & Cotton Socks or Stockings.	Protective	25 Present Ad. Valorem, or -/12/- per lb. which ever is higher.		
	(ii) Cotton knitted fabrics	,,	50 Percent Ad. Valorem, or -/12/- per Lb. which ever is higher.	...	
	(iii) Cotton hosiery etc. not otherwise specified.	Preferential Revenue.	35 Percent Ad. Valorem.	25 Percent Ad. Valorem	25 Percent Ad Valorem
	B. Wollen hosiery & woollen knitted apparel that is to say all hosiery & knitted apparel containning not less than 15% of wool by weight.	Ditto	35 Percent Ad. Valorem, Rs. 1-2-0 per Lb. whichever is higher.	Ditto	

NATURE OF DUTY. (Contd,)

Year.	Name off Articles.	Tariff Values.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rates of duty if article manufacture of U. K.	Br. Colony.
1936 May.	A. (i) Cotton knitted or woven undervests & Cotton Socks or Stockings— (a) of a weight not exceeding 4 Lbs , per Doz.	Protective	25 Percent Ad. Valorem, or -/12/- per lb., whichever is higher.	..	...
	(b) of a weight exceeding 4 Lbs., per Doz.	,,	25 percent Ad. Valorem or -/10/- per Lb., whichever is higher.	...	...
	(ii) Cotton knitted fabrics	,,	50 Percent Ad. Valorem, or -/12/- per Lb., whichever is higher.	...	...
	(iii) Cotton hosiery not otherwise specified.	Preferential Revenue.	35 Percent Ad. Valorem	25 Percent Ad. Valorme	25 Percent Ad. Valorem.
	B. Woollen hosiery & woollen knitted apparel that is to say all hosiery & knitted apparel containing not less than 15% of wool by weight.	,,	35 Percent Ad. Valorem, or Rs. 1-2-0 per Lb., which ever is higher.	25 Percent Ad. Valorem	